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ABSTRACT

Unprecedented numbers of young college graduates entered the labor force in the late 1960's and early 1970's. At the same time, there was a slackening in the demand for professional workers in several sectors of the economy, such as research and development and education, which have traditionally provided employment for new degree recipients. This article reports on the methods by which recent graduates looked for jobs, the relationship of their major fields of study, their earnings, and their assessment of the career potential of their jobs. The study covers the 873,000 persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who completed the requirements for baccalaureate, first professional, and advanced degrees in the year ended June 1972 and who were not enrolled full-time in a college or university in October 1972. A majority of the graduates were under age 25, male, and married. Only about 4 percent were black, a number too small to make statistically reliable comparisons with other groups. Overall, men had a higher labor force participation rate than women. There was virtually no difference in the labor force participation rates of graduates when grouped by major field of study: those in business or commerce--most of whom were men--had a slightly higher rate than those in humanities. Supplementary tables and the survey questionnaire are included in the appendixes. (Author/PG)

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Special Labor
Force Report 169

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
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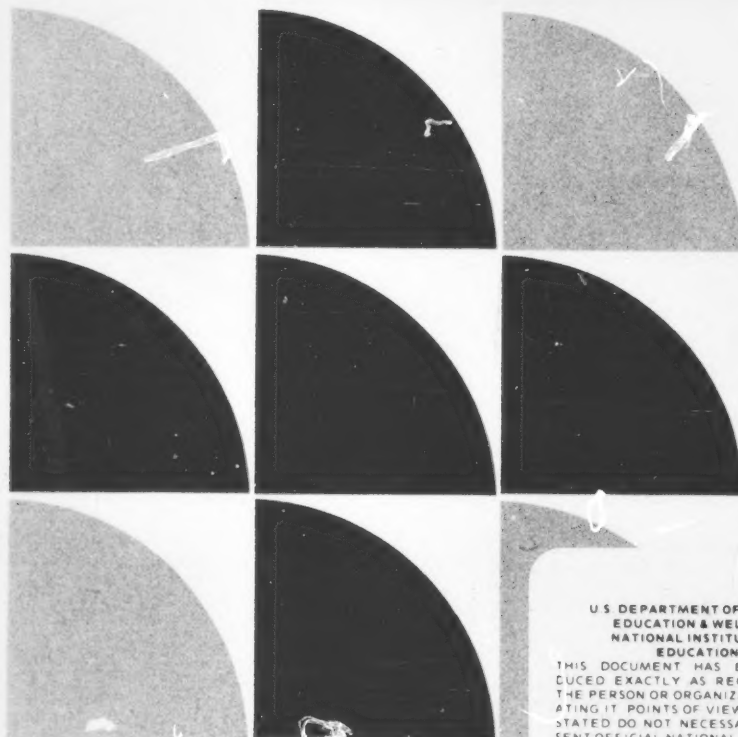
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Special Labor Force Report examines
the job status in October 1972
of recent college graduates,
their job hunting methods,
and their earnings levels

ANNE M. YOUNG

UNPRECEDENTED NUMBERS of young college graduates entered the labor force in the late 1960's and early 1970's. At the same time, there was a slackening in the demand for professional workers in several sectors of the economy such as research and development, and education, which have traditionally provided employment for new degree recipients. Because of the developing imbalance between the supply of and demand for new graduates, a special survey was conducted in October 1972 to determine how successful recent graduates were in obtaining employment and the kinds of jobs they found. The study obtained information on the characteristics which influence labor force activity—age, sex, marital status, type of degree, and field of study—as well as on the occupations and industries in which recent graduates were employed and their annual rate of earnings. This article reports on the methods by which they looked for jobs, the relationship of their jobs to their major fields of study, their earnings, and their assessment of the career potential of their jobs.¹

The study covers the 873,000 persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who completed the requirements for baccalaureate, first professional, and advanced degrees in the year ended June 1972 and who were not enrolled full time in a college or university in October 1972. (See table 1.) A majority of the graduates (60 percent) were under age 25, male (60 percent), and married (52 percent). Only about 4 percent (31,000) were Negroes,² a number too small to make statistically reliable comparisons with other groups.

Three-fourths of the degree recipients had just received baccalaureate degrees, most of the rest had been awarded Ph. D.'s, M.D.'s, or other professional degrees. Nearly a third of the degrees were in educa-

Labor market experience of recent college graduates

tion, with business, humanities, and social studies each accounting for about one-sixth of the total.

Almost all graduates (92 percent) were in the labor force, historically true for groups with high educational attainment. Overall, men had a higher labor force participation rate than women. Masters degree recipients, two-thirds of whom were men, had a higher rate of labor force participation than baccalaureates, 98 percent compared with 91 percent. There was virtually no difference in the labor force participation rates of graduates when grouped by major field of study: those in business or commerce—most of whom were men—had a slightly higher rate than those in humanities.

Almost all of the employed graduates who received their degrees during the survey period were wage and salary workers. Although most men (70 percent) were in private employment, the majority of women (57 percent) worked for government, primarily as teachers in public schools at the State and local level. The majority of professional and technical workers were government employees, again because a large proportion was in education.

Of the 750,000 graduates in the labor force, 70,000 or 9.3 percent, were unemployed in October 1972, compared with 5.1 percent unemployed in the total civilian labor force. The relatively high unemployment rate for graduates reflects their recent entrance on a permanent basis into the labor market. There was no statistically significant difference between the jobless rates for men and women graduates. Baccalaureates had higher unemployment rates than advanced degree recipients. As a group, business and education majors—graduates with job-oriented training—had lower unemployment rates than social science and humanities majors.

Occupation and Industry

The great majority of the employed recent college graduates were professional or technical work-

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ers, or managers. (See table 2.) The heavy concentration of women in the field of education shaped the occupation and industry profile of the degree recipients. For example, a higher proportion of women than of men was in professional and technical work, mainly because of the concentration of women in elementary and secondary schoolteaching and, to a much lesser extent, in the health professions. As in the past, women also clustered in the

Table 1. Labor force status of July 1971 to June 1972 recipients of baccalaureate and advanced degrees, by selected characteristics, October 1972

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total degree recipients	In labor force					Not in labor force
		Total	Labor force participation rate	Em-ployed	Unemployed		
					Number	Rate	
All persons	812	751	92.5	681	70	9.3	61
AGE							
Under 25 years	485	441	90.9	383	58	13.2	44
Under 22 years	58	51	87.9	43	8	15.7	7
22 to 24 years	427	390	91.3	340	50	12.8	37
25 to 29 years	177	168	94.9	163	5	3.0	9
30 to 34 years	77	75	97.4	73	2	2.7	2
35 years and over	73	67	91.8	62	5	7.5	6
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS							
Men	475	451	94.9	414	37	8.2	24
Married, spouse present	264	260	98.5	252	8	3.1	4
Single ²	211	191	90.5	162	29	15.2	20
Women	337	300	89.0	267	33	11.0	37
Married, spouse present	161	131	81.4	119	13	9.9	30
Single ²	176	169	96.0	149	20	11.8	7
RACE							
White	781	722	92.4	656	66	9.1	59
Negro and other races	31	29	(¹)	25	4	(¹)	2
TYPE OF DEGREE							
Baccalaureate	600	546	91.0	482	64	11.7	54
Master's	160	156	97.5	152	4	2.6	4
All other degrees	52	49	94.2	47	2	(¹)	3
MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY							
Business or commerce	120	115	95.8	109	6	5.2	5
Education	246	223	90.6	206	17	7.6	23
Humanities	103	91	88.3	77	14	15.4	12
Social sciences	128	119	93.0	100	19	16.0	9
All other fields	215	203	94.4	189	14	6.9	12

¹ Persons 16 years old and over who received degrees between July 1971 and June 1972, were in the civilian noninstitutional population and were not enrolled full time in a college or university as of October 1972.

² Includes some persons who were widowed, divorced, or separated, not shown separately.

³ Percent not shown where base is less than 50,000.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not add to totals.

clerical fields. Men were more likely than women to be managers and salesworkers; roughly as many men were blue-collar workers as were managers.

A much smaller proportion of baccalaureates than recipients with advanced degrees was employed in professional work, 55 percent compared with 82 percent. Although about the same proportions in both groups were elementary or secondary schoolteachers, relatively more of the advanced degree recipients were college and university teachers. On the other hand, a higher proportion of baccalaureates than of advanced degree recipients was in the health professions—presumably as nurses and laboratory technicians, and many more baccalaureates than advanced degree recipients accepted clerical and service jobs.

The heavy concentration of graduates in the service industry in October 1972 reflected the large numbers working as teachers. (See table 2.) Educational services alone accounted for half of all employed women and one-fourth of all men. A much larger proportion of men than of women was employed in manufacturing, but about equal proportions of both were in trade. Advanced degree recipients were more heavily concentrated in the service industry than were baccalaureates.

Job and major field of study

The majority of graduates found jobs directly related to their field of study, with no significant difference in the percentages for men and women. (See table 3.) Advanced degree recipients were likely to have done their advanced study in fields where they already had experience and so were more likely than baccalaureates to be in work directly related to their field. Education majors were most likely to have found jobs in directly related work, 82 percent, followed by graduates in business majors, 61 percent. Humanities and social science majors had much lower proportions in directly related work.

Although there was no difference between the proportions of men and women in jobs directly related to their fields, relatively more women than men indicated that they were using much of their training on the job—undoubtedly because so many women were education majors with teaching jobs. Almost half of the humanities majors were using much of their training compared to only 3 out of

10 graduates with business and social science majors. On the other hand, 20 percent of the employed degree recipients were using little or none of their training.

Not surprisingly, half of the graduates who had accepted jobs not directly related to their major field of study had done so because they were the only jobs available. This proportion was much higher for women than for men, 61 percent compared with 43 percent. Among the reasons for the differences in proportions could be the heavy concentration of women in the field of education, which has become overcrowded in recent years. About 20 percent of the graduates who had taken jobs not related to their major field had done so to test out better opportunities for advancement than in their

field, to see if they liked the work, or because they didn't want to work in their major field.

Rejection of job offers

Graduates who had looked for work and were employed in October 1972, were asked if they had turned down any job offers since obtaining their degree. About 43 percent of the employed reported that they turned down a job; this proportion was the same for men as for women. About 3 out of 5 gave such reasons as "low pay," "did not like the kind of work," or "unsatisfactory" location. Almost 1 out of 5 turned down a job offer because it was received after starting another job. Very few gave such reasons as work not related to major field of study, and unsatisfactory hours or working conditions.

Those who turned down job offers did not look any longer for work than those who did not. About 22 percent of the persons who had turned down a job offer had looked for work 15 weeks or more, the same proportion as for those who did not turn down an offer.

Method of job search

About one-fourth of the 681,000 graduates employed in October 1972 continued at jobs held prior to completing their degree. (See table 4.) About the same proportion had arranged for their jobs before completing their degree or without looking after graduation. Employed women were more likely than men to have looked, and baccalaureates more than advanced degree recipients. More social science majors had to look for work than business and education majors, possibly because the latter's academic work led to greater opportunities for arranging employment before graduation.

The jobseekers were asked to check "all the methods you used to look for work" and "the one of the methods which was most useful in obtaining" their post-degree jobs. The job search methods used by the largest proportions of jobseekers were direct application to employers, the school placement office or professors, and friends or relatives. (See table 5.) Although similar proportions of men and women pursued most of the different methods of job search, men were somewhat more likely than women to use private employment agencies, whereas women were more likely to apply directly to employers. A

Table 2. Occupation and industry group of degree recipients, by sex, October 1972

[Percent distribution]

Occupation and industry group	All persons			Bacca- laureates	All other degrees
	Both sexes	Men	Women		
OCCUPATION GROUP					
Total Number (thousands)	681	414	267	482	199
Percent	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
Professional and technical workers	63.2	57.3	71.5	55.1	81.9
Engineers	4.5	7.2	4	4.1	5.5
Life and physical scientists	1.1	1.7		9	1.5
Health occupations	5.7	3.0	9.5	5.8	1.5
Social scientists	1.1	1.5	4	4	2.5
Teachers, college and university	3.8	5.4	1.1	6	11.1
Teachers, except college	29.8	19.3	45.6	30.6	28.1
Engineering and science technicians	1.1	1.7		1.3	5
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers	16.2	17.5	14.4	11.5	27.1
Managers and administrators, except farm	10.5	13.8	5.7	10.3	11.6
Salesworkers	6.0	7.4	3.8	7.7	2.0
Clerical and kindred workers	8.6	5.4	13.7	11.8	1.5
Secretaries, stenographers, and typ- ists	2.4	7	5.3	3.6	
Other clerical workers	6.2	4.7	8.4	8.1	1.5
Serviceworkers	3.5	3.7	3.4	4.5	1.0
All other workers	8.2	3	1	10.7	2.0
INDUSTRY GROUP					
Percent	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
Manufacturing	11.0	1.5	5.7	11.8	9.3
Durable goods	7.0	5.5	3.0	7.1	6.7
Nondurable goods	4.1	5.0	2.7	4.7	2.6
Transportation and public utilities	3.3	4.7	1.1	3.9	2.1
Trade	12	14.2	10.3	16.5	3.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.5	8.0	4.6	7.7	3.6
Service	59.5	47.9	76.8	52.6	76.3
Educational	38.6	27.4	55.5	33.5	51
Medical and hospital	6.7	4.0	10.6	6.4	7.2
Welfare and religious	3.5	3.2	3.8	1.7	7.7
All other services	10.7	13.2	6.8	10.9	10.3
Public administration	3.0	4.0	1.5	2.6	4.1
Other	4.1	6.7		5.2	1.5

Table 3. Relationship of work of degree recipients to major field of study, use of training, and reason for work on a job not directly related to field, by selected characteristics, October 1972

(Percent distribution)

Item	All persons			Type of degree		Major field of study				
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Baccalaureate	All other degrees	Business or commerce	Education	Humanities	Social sciences	All other
RELATIONSHIP OF WORK TO FIELD										
Total employed: Number (thousands).....	681	414	267	482	199	109	206	77	100	189
Percent.....	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
Directly related.....	68.7	66.3	71.4	61.2	86.4	61.5	81.7	56.8	45.4	75.4
Used much of training.....	51.9	45.4	61.3	43.6	71.7	27.5	71.3	48.6	28.9	58.3
Used some of training.....	16.7	20.8	10.2	17.6	14.6	33.9	10.4	8.1	16.5	17.1
Not directly related.....	31.3	33.7	28.6	38.8	13.6	38.5	18.3	43.2	54.6	24.6
Used some of training.....	12.4	13.6	10.5	14.4	7.6	25.7	6.4	9.5	21.6	7.5
Used little or none of training.....	19.0	20.1	18.0	24.4	6.1	12.8	11.9	33.8	33.0	17.1
Somewhat related to field.....	12.8	13.6	12.0	15.3	7.1	23.9	6.9	12.7	25.8	6.4
Used some of training.....	9.3	9.9	8.3	10.6	6.1	19.3	5.9	6.8	17.5	3.7
Used little or none of training.....	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.7	1.0	4.6	1.0	5.4	8.2	2.7
Not related to field.....	18.5	20.1	16.5	23.5	6.6	14.7	11.4	31.1	28.9	18.2
Used some of training.....	3.1	3.7	2.3	3.8	1.5	6.4	5	2.7	4.1	3.7
Used little or none of training.....	15.4	16.4	14.3	19.7	5.1	8.3	10.9	28.4	24.7	14.4
MAIN REASON FOR WORK NOT DIRECTLY RELATED										
Percent.....	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	100 0	(1)
Only job could find.....	49.8	43.0	61.1	48.4					44.4	
Better opportunities for advancement than in major field.....	7.7	8.9	5.6	7.1					7.4	
To see if liked kind of work.....	7.7	8.9	5.6	7.7					11.1	
Did not want to work in field.....	5.3	6.7	4.2	6.0					7.4	
All other.....	29.5	32.6	23.6	30.8					29.6	

(1) Percent not shown where base is less than 50,000.

Table 4. Length of time degree recipients looked for work, by sex, type of degree, major field of study, and relationship of work to major field, October 1972

(Percent distribution)

Item	All persons			Type of degree		Major field of study				Relationship of work to major field	
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Baccalaureate	All other degrees	Business or commerce	Education	Humanities	Social sciences	Directly related	Not directly related
Total employed: Number (thousands).....	681	414	267	482	199	109	206	77	100	468	213
Percent.....	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
Looked for work ¹	47.6	43.5	53.9	56.2	25.4	46.8	46.6	57.1	63.0	40.9	60.4
Did not look for work.....	52.4	56.5	46.1	43.8	74.6	53.2	53.4	42.9	37.0	59.1	39.6
Job held before completing degree requirements.....	25.7	27.5	22.5	17.9	45.2	26.6	31.1	20.8	25.0	28.7	19.8
Job arranged for before completing degree requirements.....	19.2	21.0	16.9	18.5	21.3	18.3	14.6	13.0	7.0	23.3	11.3
Job obtained without looking.....	7.5	8.0	6.7	7.3	8.1	8.3	7.8	9.1	5.0	7.2	8.5
Looked for work ¹ : Percent.....	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	(1)	100 0	100 0	100 0
Less than 5 weeks.....	36.6	40.6	30.7	33.6	52.0	35.3	25.3		38.3	34.8	38.3
5 to 14 weeks.....	41.4	34.7	50.0	44.0	28.0	43.1	51.6		41.7	44.6	36.8
15 weeks or more.....	22.0	24.7	19.3	22.4	20.0	21.6	23.1		20.0	20.7	24.0
15 to 26 weeks.....	14.9	15.9	14.3	17.0	4.0	19.6	15.4		8.3	15.2	14.4
27 weeks or more.....	7.1	8.8	5.0	5.4	16.0	2.0	7.7		11.7	5.4	9.6

¹ Persons who looked for work after completing degree requirements.

(1) Percent not shown where base is less than 50,000.

smaller proportion of education majors than of business or social science majors used private employment agencies and made civil service application. Twice as many graduates who became professional and technical workers used direct application and the school placement office as used any other methods of job search, but as many graduates who found white-collar jobs used friends and relatives and newspaper advertisements as used school placement offices.

Among graduates who looked for jobs, more than 2 out of 5 reported that the most useful method of job search was direct application to the employer. While both men and women favored this method, the proportion was higher for women than for men, for education majors than for business majors, and for professional workers than for other workers. School placement offices and friends or relatives were each rated as most useful by about 1 out of 5 graduates. Friends or relatives ranked higher than the school placement office for men, business and commerce majors, social science majors, and graduates in nonprofessional jobs. Women found the two methods equally useful whereas professional and technical workers preferred placement offices.

One way of determining the success of a particular job-finding method is to examine its effectiveness rate (the number reporting a given method as most useful as a percentage of the total number of persons who used that method). Direct application to employers and asking friends or relatives had the highest effectiveness rate (50 percent). School placement offices and private employment agencies were next at 27 percent. Direct application was not significantly more effective for men than for women,

nor for any particular field of study or occupation. On the other hand, asking friends or relatives was less effective for men than women, and for professional and technical workers than for all other occupations combined.

Job assessment

At the time they accepted it, 7 out of 10 graduates assessed their October job as having definite or possible career potential. (See table 6.) Advanced degree recipients were much more likely than baccalaureates to be working in jobs with career potential. Some persons, such as teachers, seek advanced degrees as part of their job requirements and would be expected to accept only jobs with career potential. Furthermore, persons receiving professional degrees—law, medicine, and theology—would also be expected to be in jobs with career potential.

A much larger proportion of graduates with jobs directly related to their major field of study than of graduates with jobs not directly related perceived career potential. Graduates who took temporary jobs that were not directly related to their major were about equally divided between those working until better jobs could be found and those who had relatively short-term goals such as earning money for travel or just working at whatever jobs they could get until they decide on the kind of work wanted.

More than 80 percent of the graduates employed as professional and technical workers and as managers and administrators assessed their jobs as having at least some career potential; a greater proportion of those in the professional group perceived definite potential. On the other hand, only 45 per-

Table 5. Job search methods used by employed degree recipients, by sex, October 1972

Method	Percent who used each method			Most useful method			Effectiveness rate ¹		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
Total Number (thousands)	506	299	207	506	299	207			
Percent				100.0	100.0	100.0			
Direct application to employer	78.0	72.9	84.8	42.5	36.7	50.5	54.2	49.5	60.1
School placement office or professor	66.9	64.9	69.6	18.2	16.6	20.4	27.1	25.1	29.6
Friends or relatives	44.3	47.6	39.2	21.7	26.5	14.6	48.6	54.7	37.5
Newspaper advertisement	35.2	34.4	36.6	5.1	4.2	6.8	14.4	12.1	18.7
Professional periodicals or organizations	19.7	19.8	17.2	8	1.1	5	4.3	5.3	(²)
Private employment agency	14.7	22.6	13.7	5.1	7.1	2.4	27.2	30.8	(²)
Public employment service	18.3	16.3	20.6	6	1.1		3.3	(²)	
Civil Service application	17.5	19.8	14.7	2.0	2.1	1.9	11.6	10.5	(²)
Other	5.9	6.9	4.4	3.9	4.6	2.9	(²)	(²)	(²)

¹ Number of persons reporting most useful method divided by total number of persons who used the method to find a job.

² Rate not shown where base is less than 50,000.

cent of the clerical and salesworkers and 28 percent of the blue-collar workers viewed their job as having career potential, the rest apparently considering their October jobs as stopgaps until more definite moves or plans could be made.

Earnings on October 1972 job

Among full-time workers, the median annual rate of pay for persons who received bachelor's degrees was \$7,220, compared with \$9,540 for advanced degree recipients. (See table 7.) Many of those with advanced degrees had probably combined school with their regular jobs and thus earned more than baccalaureates because of both education and experience. Two-thirds of the baccalaureates were earning under \$8,000 a year, whereas two-thirds of the advanced degree holders earned \$8,000 or more.

The following discussion on earnings is limited to recipients of bachelor's degrees working full time, as

most typical of graduates new to the permanent work force. The median pay for women was about \$900 lower than that for men, reflecting, in part, the high proportion of employed women (49 percent) working as teachers, a comparatively low-paid professional occupation; only 18 percent of the employed men were teachers. Also, 30 percent of the employed men held jobs in professions other than teaching, such as engineers and life and physical scientists, but only 19 percent of the women were in such professional occupations. Even in nonprofessional occupations, women earned less, on average, than did men. Nonprofessional men and women tended to be in different occupational classifications as well; much higher proportions of men than of women were managers and craftworkers. At the top of the income scale for baccalaureates, 15 percent of the men were earning \$10,000 or more, compared with 3 percent of the women. Furthermore, about 60 percent of the men but 80 percent

Table 6. Assessment¹ of job, by sex, relationship of work to major field of study, type of degree, and occupation, October 1972

Percent distribution

Item	Assessment of job						
	Total	Job with definite career potential	Job with possible career potential	Temporary job			
				Until better one could be found	To earn money for school, travel or other purposes	To earn money while deciding kind of work wanted	Other
Total	100.0	41.3	29.7	13.3	9.6	3.7	2.4
SEX							
Men	100.0	38.2	33.3	11.8	9.6	4.7	2.5
Women	100.0	46.2	24.4	15.4	9.4	2.3	2.3
RELATIONSHIP OF WORK TO MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY							
Directly related	100.0	55.4	30.2	6.6	3.9	1.8	2.2
Not directly related	100.0	11.3	28.8	27.8	21.7	8.0	2.4
Somewhat related	100.0	21.8	34.5	27.6	9.2	6.9	
Not related	100.0	4.0	24.8	28.0	30.4	8.8	4.0
TYPE OF DEGREE							
Baccalaureate	100.0	35.0	31.6	15.7	11.2	4.2	2.3
All other degrees	100.0	56.6	25.3	7.6	5.6	2.5	2.5
OCCUPATION							
Professional and technical	100.0	53.7	29.6	8.1	4.5	2.4	1.7
Teachers, except college	100.0	60.4	28.4	8.1	1.0	5	1.5
Other professional and technical	100.0	47.7	30.6	8.1	7.7	4.1	1.8
Managers and administrators, except farm	100.0	35.3	47.1	5.9	4.4	1.5	5.9
Clerical and salesworkers	100.0	15.8	29.5	28.4	15.8	7.4	3.2
Blue-collar workers	100.0	9.0	19.2	28.2	33.3	7.7	2.6
All other occupations	(2)						

¹ Assessment at the time of accepting job.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 50,000.

of the women were earning less than \$8,000 a year.

Even among baccalaureates with jobs directly related to their major fields of study, 44 percent of the men and only 16 percent of the women made \$8,000 or more. Among those in jobs not directly related, 36 percent of the men, but only 26 percent of the women had earnings at that level. Business and finance majors enjoyed a definite financial advantage over other graduates, at least in the period soon after graduation. As shown in the following tabulation of percentages, their median income greatly exceeded that of education and social science majors:

	<i>Business and commerce</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Social science</i>
Total	100	100	100
Under \$6,000	21	37	30
\$6,000-7,999	26	53	42
\$8,000 and over	53	11	28
Median earnings	\$8,080	\$6,615	\$6,860

The higher earning rates of male business and commerce majors also explain, in part, the higher pay levels of men in directly related jobs; 29 percent of all employed male baccalaureates were business or commerce majors compared with 4 percent of the women. Another 23 percent of the employed men compared with 6 percent of the women had majored in subjects such as engineering, science, and mathematics, which have direct application to work in relatively highly paid occupations.

Earnings expectations

A large proportion of the employed graduates who had only a baccalaureate degree were earning less on their full-time jobs than they expected when they received their degree and very few were receiving more, as shown in the percentage tabulation on the next page.

Table 7. Annual rate of earnings of degree recipients employed full time, by occupation, type of degree, and sex, October 1972

(Percent distribution)

Earnings and sex	All degrees					Baccalaureates					All other degrees	
	Total	Professional and technical			All other occupations	Total	Professional and technical			All other occupations		Total
		Total	Teachers, except college	All other			Total	Teachers, except college	All other			
BOTH SEXES												
Median earnings	\$7,652	\$7,920	\$7,024	\$9,450	\$6,880	\$7,221	\$7,490	\$7,014	\$8,967	\$6,413	\$9,538	
MEN												
Total	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	(1)	100 0	100 0	100 0	
Less than \$5,000	14 0	8 7	9 7	8 2	21 7	16 7	6 3		8 7	26 2	9 4	
\$5,000 to 6,999	17 0	15 1	37 5	4 1	19 7	19 7	19 8		4 3	19 7	12 3	
\$7,000 to 7,999	18 3	19 2	29 2	14 3	17 1	23 2	6 8		20 3	18 0	10 1	
\$8,000 to 8,999	12 1	11 0	8 3	12 2	13 8	14 2	11 7		14 5	16 4	8 7	
\$9,000 to 9,999	11 3	13 7	8 3	16 3	7 9	10 7	12 6		18 8	9 0	12 3	
\$10,000 or more	27 2	32 4	6 9	44 9	19 7	15 4	20 7		33 3	10 7	47 1	
Median earnings	\$8,073	\$8,642	\$7,088	\$9,688	\$7,500	\$7,574	\$7,800		\$9,115	\$7,227	\$9,765	
WOMEN												
Total	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	(1)	100 0	100 0	
Less than \$5,000	22 8	15 2	19 0	8 3	44 1	26 6	16 9	20 0		47 3	9 8	
\$5,000 to 6,999	26 8	24 8	31 4	13 3	32 2	29 5	27 1	30 6		34 5	17 6	
\$7,000 to 7,999	18 8	23 6	29 5	13 3	5 1	22 5	30 5	36 5		5 5	5 9	
\$8,000 to 8,999	11 6	12 1	11 4	13 3	10 2	10 4	11 0	9 4		9 1	15 7	
\$9,000 to 9,999	10 7	13 3	5 7	26 7	3 4	8 1	11 0	3 5		1 8	19 6	
\$10,000 or more	9 4	10 9	2 9	25 0	5 1	2 9	3 4			1 8	31 4	
Median earnings	\$7,003	\$7,429	\$6,976	\$9,062	\$5,438	\$6,681	\$7,197	\$6,978		\$5,188	\$9,100	

¹ Percent and median not shown where base is less than 50,000.

	<i>All persons</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Total	100	100	100
Lower	45	45	45
About same	44	42	46
Higher	11	13	9

Among graduates with relatively low earnings of under \$6,000 a year, a high proportion (60 percent) reported that their earnings were substantially lower than they expected. Even for graduates earning over \$6,000 a year, earnings were more likely to be below than above expectations.

Baccalaureates employed in jobs not directly related to their major field of study were much more likely to be earning less than expected than persons in jobs which were directly related. Close to two-thirds of those in jobs not directly related to their fields were earning less than they expected, compared with one-third of those in directly related jobs.

Jobs secured through direct application to employers or the school placement office provided earnings rates at or above expected levels for a majority of the baccalaureates who obtained their jobs by those methods. On the other hand, more than half of the baccalaureates who obtained their jobs through friends or relatives had earnings lower than expected.

Job search of the unemployed

The graduates who were unemployed in October 1972 used an average of 3.5 methods to look for jobs, about the same, statistically, as that for graduates who were employed. However, almost twice as

many of the unemployed as of the employed used newspaper advertisements, private employment agencies, and the public employment service in their job search as shown in the following tabulation of the percentages using each method:

	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Employed</i>
Direct application to employer .	76	78
Newspaper advertisements	66	35
Friends and relatives	54	44
School placement office	43	67
Private employment agencies ..	33	19
Public employment service	39	18
All other methods	40	42

The rate of earnings expected by unemployed baccalaureates looking for full-time work, a median of \$6,705, was not unreasonable compared with the median of \$7,220 being earned by baccalaureates working full time. □

FOOTNOTES

¹ See an earlier study by Vera C. Perrella, "Employment of recent college graduates," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1973, pp. 41-50, reprinted with additional tables as Special Labor Force Report 151. The current survey was conducted in October and December 1972 by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and was financed by the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Sampling variability of data in this survey is relatively large because the total number of degree recipients and the number of them in the sample are small; therefore, differences between estimates should be interpreted with caution.

² Data for persons other than white are used to represent data for Negroes, since the latter constitute about nine-tenths of all persons other than white in the United States.

Appendix

This report contains, in addition to the article from the October 1974 issue of the Monthly Labor Review, the following material:

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Supplementary tables:

A. Methods used by employed July 1971-June 1972 degree recipients to find job held in October 1972, by sex, field of study, occupation, and type of degree -----	A-14
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Explanatory note

ESTIMATES in this report are based on data obtained from questionnaire supplements to the October and December 1972 Current Population Survey of the labor force, conducted and tabulated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census and financed by the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The full sample was covered in October and half the sample in December; all data refer to October 1972. The basic labor force concepts, sample design, estimating methods, and reliability of the data are described briefly in the material which follows.¹ A reproduction of the questionnaire used in the survey is appended for reference.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population Coverage . Each month trained interviewers collect information from a sample of about 47,000 households located in 461 areas in 923 counties and independent cities, with coverage in 50 States and the District of Columbia. The estimates in this report include persons 16 years of age and over in the civilian noninstitutional population in the calendar week ended October 14, 1972 who had completed requirements for and received baccalaureate, first professional, or advanced degrees from a college or university between July 31, 1971 and June 30, 1972, and were not enrolled full time in a college or university for further study. The civilian noninstitutional population excludes all members of the Armed Forces and inmates of institutions. For the purposes of this study, persons enrolled in school for fewer than 12 hours of classes during an average school week were classified as not in college full time.

Age . The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Civilian Labor Force . The civilian labor force comprises the total of all civilian persons classified as employed or unemployed according to the definitions below.

Employed . Employed persons are all those who, during the survey week, (a) did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, or (b) did

not work but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or for personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are all those who did not work during the survey week and reported that they were looking for work.

Not in the Civilian Labor Force. All persons not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as not in labor force. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours a week) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker. The occupation, industry, and class of worker refer to the job held as of the survey date in October 1972. The job of a person holding more than one job is the job at which he worked the greatest number of hours. For example, if a degree recipient worked at more than one job during the survey week, his occupation, industry, and class of worker for the October job are those of the job in which he worked the most hours during the survey week. The occupation and industry groups used are defined as in the 1970 Census of Population. Information on the detailed categories included in these groups is available upon request.

Full-Time and Part-Time Workers. Full-time workers are persons who usually worked 35 hours or more per week. Part-time workers are persons who usually worked 1 to 34 hours.

Duration of Unemployment. Duration of unemployment represents the length of time (through the current survey week) during which persons classified as unemployed had been continuously looking for work. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of full weeks since the termination of their most recent employment. A period of 2 weeks or more during which a person was employed or ceased looking for work is considered to break the continuity of the present period of seeking work.

Sums of Distributions. Sums of individual items--whether absolute numbers or percentages--may not equal totals because of independent rounding of totals and components. Distributions are based on the number of persons reporting the given measure.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Estimating Procedure. The estimating procedure used in this survey inflates weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian

noninstitutional population by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population and other data on births, deaths, immigration, emigration, and strength of the Armed Forces.

Variability. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to errors of response and reporting. These may be relatively large in the case of persons with irregular attachment to the labor force.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Tables 1 and 2 show approximations of the standard errors in this survey. They should be interpreted as indicators of the order of magnitude of the standard error rather than a precise standard error for any specific item.

The following example illustrates their use. About 751,000 of the degree recipients were in the labor force as of October 1972. Table 1 shows the standard error on this estimate to be approximately 33,000. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference between the sample estimate and a complete census count is less than 33,000. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would have been less than 66,000.

These 751,000 degree recipients in the labor force represented 92.5 percent of the 812,000 degree recipients in the civilian noninstitutional population. Table 2 shows the standard error of 92.5 percent with a base of 812,000 to be about 1.1 percent. Consequently, the chances are 2 out of 3 that a complete census count would disclose the figure to be between 91.4 and 93.6 percent, and 19 out of 20 that the figure would have been between 90.3 and 94.7 percent.

The reliability of an estimated percentage that is based on sample data for both numerator and denominator depends upon the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated

percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerators of the percentage, particularly if the percentage is large (50 percent or greater).

¹ For a more complete description of the methodology, see Concepts and Methods Used in Manpower Statistics from the Current Population Survey (BLS Report No. 313).

Table 1. Standard error of estimated number of persons

(68 chances out of 100)	
Estimated number of persons	Standard error
5,000-----	3,200
10,000-----	4,500
25,000-----	7,100
50,000-----	10,000
75,000-----	12,000
100,000-----	14,000
250,000-----	23,000
500,000-----	32,000
750,000-----	39,000
1,000,000-----	45,000
1,500,000-----	55,000

Table 2. Standard error of estimated percentages

Estimated percentage	(68 chances out of 100)								
	Base of percentage (thousands)								
	25	50	75	100	250	500	750	1,000	1,500
1 or 99-----	2.9	2.0	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
2 or 98-----	4.1	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.3	.9	.7	.6	.5
5 or 95-----	6.4	4.4	3.6	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8
10 or 90-----	8.8	6.1	5.0	4.3	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2
15 or 85-----	10.4	7.3	5.9	5.1	3.3	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.4
20 or 80-----	11.7	8.1	6.7	5.7	3.7	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.6
25 or 75-----	12.6	8.8	7.2	6.2	4.0	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.7
35 or 65-----	13.9	9.7	7.9	6.9	4.4	3.1	2.5	2.2	1.9
50-----	14.6	10.2	8.3	7.2	4.6	3.2	2.6	2.3	1.9

Supplementary tables

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Table A. Methods used by employed July 1971-June 1972 degree recipients to find job held in October 1972, by sex, field of study, occupation, and type of degree

(Numbers in thousands)

Items	Employed who looked for work	Percent using method 1/								
		Direct application to employer	School placement office or professor	Friends or relatives	Newspaper advertisement	Professional periodical or organization	Private employment agency	Public employment service	Civil Service application	Other
All degree recipients-----	506	78.0	66.9	44.3	35.2	18.7	18.7	18.3	17.5	5.9
SEX										
Men-----	299	72.9	64.9	47.6	34.4	19.8	22.6	16.3	19.8	6.9
Women-----	207	84.8	69.6	39.2	36.8	17.2	13.7	20.6	14.7	4.4
FIELD OF STUDY										
Business or commerce-----	81	72.8	67.9	49.4	56.8	21.0	42.0	17.3	19.8	7.4
Education-----	143	89.0	80.1	41.2	22.1	14.7	9.6	17.6	7.4	2.2
Social sciences-----	75	82.2	58.9	50.7	52.1	20.5	31.5	28.8	31.5	6.8
All other fields-----	207	71.3	60.4	42.1	29.2	19.8	10.9	15.3	18.3	7.4
OCCUPATION										
Professional and technical-----	301	77.3	71.7	36.7	23.3	16.7	10.3	10.7	11.3	4.7
Teachers, except college-----	146	87.6	84.1	33.8	16.6	8.3	5.5	9.7	3.4	4.1
Other professional and technical-----	155	67.7	60.0	39.4	29.7	24.5	14.8	11.6	18.7	5.2
Managers-----	53	78.4	58.8	54.9	47.1	31.4	43.1	21.6	23.5	3.9
Sales and clerical-----	74	79.7	66.2	60.8	62.2	20.3	39.2	32.4	27.0	6.8
All other occupations 2/-----	78	76.5	51.5	51.5	48.5	16.2	14.7	22.4	29.4	11.8
Base graduates-----	396	77.8	67.7	45.5	38.0	14.7	20.2	20.9	17.8	5.4
SEX										
Men-----	222	72.1	65.1	49.8	38.1	14.9	24.2	19.1	20.9	6.0
Women-----	174	85.5	70.9	40.1	38.4	15.1	15.1	23.3	14.0	4.7
FIELD OF STUDY										
Business or commerce-----	68	70.6	67.6	51.5	54.4	19.1	39.7	17.6	22.1	7.4
Education-----	117	88.5	84.1	40.7	23.0	13.3	9.7	19.5	6.2	1.8
Social sciences-----	65	79.4	58.7	52.4	55.6	14.3	34.9	33.3	33.3	6.3
All other fields-----	146	72.0	58.7	43.4	34.3	14.0	12.6	18.2	18.2	7.0
OCCUPATION										
Professional and technical-----	220	78.8	73.7	35.9	24.9	11.5	12.0	12.4	10.6	3.2
Teachers, except college-----	129	86.6	85.8	33.1	17.3	7.9	4.7	10.2	3.1	3.1
Other professional and technical-----	91	67.8	56.7	40.0	35.6	16.7	22.2	15.6	21.1	3.3
Managers-----	39	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Sales and clerical-----	72	76.4	63.9	61.1	59.7	18.1	34.7	31.9	25.0	6.9
All other occupations 2/-----	65	73.4	50.0	48.4	46.9	10.9	15.6	31.2	25.0	10.9

1/ Since many persons used more than one method to find work, the sum of the methods adds to more than 100 percent.

2/ Includes persons who did not indicate occupation.

3/ Percent not shown where base is less than 50,000.

Table B. Method by which employed degree recipients found job, by sex, field of study, occupation, and type of degree, October 1972

(Percent distribution)

Items	Total who looked for work		Direct application to employer	School placement office or professor	Friends or relatives	Newspaper advertisement	Method				
	Number (thousands)	Percent					Professional periodic or organization	Private employment agency	Public employment service	Civil Service application	Other
All degree recipients-----	506	100.0	42.5	18.2	1.7	5.1	.8	5.1	.6	2.0	3.9
SEX											
Men-----	299	100.0	36.7	16.6	26.5	4.2	1.1	7.1	1.1	2.1	4.6
Women-----	207	100.0	50.5	20.4	14.6	6.8	.5	2.4	-	1.9	2.9
FIELD OF STUDY											
Business or commerce-----	81	100.0	32.9	10.1	22.8	10.1	-	11.9	1.3	2.5	6.3
Education-----	143	100.0	52.9	27.8	16.2	3.7	.7	1.5	-	.7	1.5
Social sciences-----	75	100.0	39.7	6.8	30.1	5.5	1.4	8.2	-	1.4	4.1
All other fields-----	207	100.0	40.3	22.4	21.9	4.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	2.0	4.9
OCCUPATION											
Professional and technical-----	301	100.0	46.9	25.8	14.3	2.7	1.4	3.7	-	2.4	2.7
Teachers, except college-----	146	100.0	52.8	28.5	10.4	2.8	1.4	2.1	-	.7	1.4
Other professional and technical-----	1.5	100.0	41.1	23.3	14.0	2.7	1.3	5.3	-	4.0	4.0
Managers and administrators-----	53	100.0	38.0	10.0	30.0	4.0	-	8.0	4.0	2.0	4.0
Sales and clerical-----	74	100.0	32.4	6.8	29.7	9.5	-	12.2	-	2.7	6.8
All other occupations-----	78	100.0	39.1	2.9	37.7	11.6	-	1.4	1.4	-	5.8
Baccalaureates-----	396	100.0	41.5	17.5	23.5	5.7	.5	5.0	.8	2.1	3.4
SEX											
Men-----	222	100.0	34.9	16.0	30.2	4.7	.5	6.6	1.4	1.9	3.8
Women-----	174	100.0	49.7	19.7	14.5	7.5	.6	2.9	-	2.1	2.9
FIELD OF STUDY											
Business or commerce-----	68	100.0	30.3	12.1	25.8	10.6	-	10.6	1.5	3.0	6.1
Education-----	117	100.0	49.1	25.9	17.9	3.6	.9	1.8	-	-	.9
Social sciences-----	65	100.0	37.1	6.5	30.6	6.5	1.6	9.7	-	4.8	3.2
All other fields-----	146	100.0	42.7	18.2	23.8	4.9	-	2.8	1.4	2.1	4.2
OCCUPATION											
Professional and technical-----	220	100.0	48.3	26.1	15.2	2.4	.9	3.8	-	2.4	.9
Teachers, except college-----	129	100.0	52.4	31.0	11.9	2.4	1.6	.8	-	-	-
Other professional and technical-----	91	100.0	42.4	18.8	20.0	2.4	-	8.2	-	5.9	2.4
All other occupations-----	176	100.0	33.5	6.5	33.5	10.0	-	6.5	1.8	1.8	6.5

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Table C. Occupation of employed degree recipients, by relationship to major field of study, use of training, type of degree, and sex, October 1972
(Percent distribution)

Type of degree, sex, and occupation	Total		Relationship of work to field of study								
	Number (thou- sands)	Percent	Directly related			Somewhat related			Not related		
			Total	Used much of training	Used some of training	Total	Used some of training	Used little or none of training	Total	Used some of training	Used little or none of training
ALL DEGREE RECIPIENTS											
Both Sexes											
Total-----	681	100.0	68.3	51.8	16.5	12.9	9.2	3.7	18.8	3.3	15.5
Professional and technical-----	420	100.0	87.6	71.8	15.8	8.1	5.7	2.4	4.3	1.7	2.6
Teachers, except college-----	198	100.0	93.9	81.7	12.2	4.6	4.6	-	1.5	.5	1.0
All other professional and technical-----	222	100.0	82.0	63.1	18.9	11.3	6.8	4.5	6.8	2.7	4.1
Managers, sales and clerical workers-----	169	100.0	38.7	19.6	19.0	25.0	19.0	6.0	36.3	7.1	29.2
All other occupations 1/-----	92	100.0	31.8	16.5	15.1	12.9	7.1	5.9	55.3	3.5	51.8
Men											
Total-----	414	100.0	66.3	45.9	20.3	13.6	9.9	3.7	20.1	3.7	16.4
Professional and technical-----	233	100.0	86.5	65.2	21.3	9.1	6.5	2.6	4.3	1.9	3.5
Teachers, except college-----	78	100.0	89.5	77.1	18.4	7.9	7.9	-	2.6	-	2.6
All other professional and technical-----	155	100.0	85.1	62.3	22.7	9.7	5.8	3.9	5.2	1.3	3.9
All other occupations 1/-----	181	100.0	39.3	22.2	19.1	19.7	14.4	5.2	41.0	7.5	33.5
Women											
Total-----	267	100.0	72.0	61.6	10.4	11.7	8.2	3.7	16.0	2.2	13.8
Professional and technical-----	188	100.0	88.9	80.4	8.5	6.9	4.8	2.1	4.2	2.6	1.6
Teachers, except college-----	119	100.0	96.7	89.2	7.5	2.5	2.5	-	.8	.8	-
All other professional and technical-----	69	100.0	75.4	65.2	10.1	14.5	8.7	5.8	10.1	5.6	4.3
All other occupations 1/-----	79	100.0	31.6	16.5	15.2	24.0	16.5	7.6	44.3	1.3	43.0
BACCALAUREATES											
Both Sexes											
Total-----	482	100.0	61.4	43.9	17.6	15.0	10.4	4.7	23.5	4.0	19.5
Professional and technical-----	260	100.0	85.6	68.1	17.5	9.3	6.6	2.7	5.1	2.3	2.7
Teachers, except college-----	145	100.0	93.0	81.1	11.9	4.9	4.9	-	2.1	.7	1.4
All other professional and technical-----	115	100.0	76.3	51.8	24.6	14.9	8.8	6.1	8.8	4.4	4.4
Managers, sales and clerical workers-----	140	100.0	33.1	13.7	19.4	25.9	18.7	7.2	41.0	7.2	33.8
All other occupations 1/-----	82	100.0	31.6	17.1	14.5	14.5	7.9	6.6	53.9	3.9	50.0
Men											
Total-----	274	100.0	56.4	34.1	22.3	17.4	12.1	5.3	26.1	4.9	21.2
Professional and technical-----	125	100.0	81.3	55.3	26.0	13.0	8.9	4.1	5.7	1.6	4.1
Teachers, except college-----	47	(2/)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other professional and technical-----	78	100.0	77.9	48.1	29.9	15.6	9.1	6.5	6.5	2.6	3.9
All other occupations 1/-----	149	100.0	34.8	15.6	19.1	21.3	14.9	6.4	44.0	7.8	36.2
Women											
Total-----	208	100.0	68.4	57.3	11.2	12.1	8.3	3.9	19.4	2.4	17.0
Professional and technical-----	135	100.0	89.6	79.8	9.7	6.0	4.5	1.5	4.5	3.0	1.5
Teachers, except college-----	98	100.0	95.9	87.6	8.2	3.1	3.1	-	1.0	1.0	-
All other professional and technical-----	37	(2/)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other occupation 1/-----	73	100.0	29.2	15.3	13.9	23.6	15.3	8.3	47.2	1.4	45.8
ALL OTHER DEGREE RECIPIENTS											
Both sexes-----											
Total-----	199	100.0	84.5	70.5	14.0	8.0	6.5	1.5	7.5	1.5	6.0
Professional and technical-----	159	100.0	90.7	77.8	13.0	6.2	4.3	1.9	3.1	.6	2.5
All other occupations 1/-----	40	(2/)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Includes a small number who did not report occupation.
2/ Percent not shown where base is less than 50,000.

Table D. Assessment ^{1/} of job held by employed degree recipients, by length of job search and sex, October 1972

(Percent distribution)

Length of job search and sex	Total	Job with definite career potential	Job with possible career potential	Assessment of job			
				Until better one could be found	Temporary job To earn money for school, travel or other purposes	To earn money while deciding kind of work wanted	Other
BOTH SEXES -							
Total-----	100.0	39.4	31.3	15.3	9.2	3.0	1.8
Did not look for work 2/-----	100.0	46.2	32.4	7.1	7.7	3.3	3.3
Looked for work, total-----	100.0	35.0	31.1	20.1	10.0	2.9	1.0
Looked for less than 5 weeks-----	100.0	32.1	27.7	22.3	13.4	3.6	.4
Looked for 5 weeks or more-----	100.0	36.5	33.0	18.8	8.1	2.5	1.0
5 to 14 weeks-----	100.0	34.9	34.9	19.4	9.3	1.6	
15 weeks or more-----	100.0	39.7	29.4	17.6	5.9	4.4	2.9
MEN							
Total-----	100.0	35.9	35.9	13.1	9.7	3.8	1.7
Did not look for work 2/-----	100.0	42.4	37.3	3.4	9.3	5.1	2.5
Looked for work, total-----	100.0	31.4	34.9	20.1	9.5	3.0	1.2
Looked for less than 5 weeks-----	100.0	30.9	30.9	22.1	11.8	2.9	1.5
Looked for 5 weeks or more-----	100.0	31.7	37.6	18.8	7.9	3.0	1.0
WOMEN							
Total-----	100.0	44.9	24.9	18.0	8.3	2.0	2.0
Did not look for work 2/-----	100.0	53.1	23.4	14.1	4.7	-	4.7
Looked for work, total-----	100.0	40.1	26.3	19.7	10.2	2.9	.7
Looked for less than 5 weeks-----	(3/)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Looked for 5 weeks or more-----	100.0	42.1	27.4	18.9	8.4	2.1	1.1

^{1/} Assessment at the time of accepting job; excludes persons whose October 1972 job was the one held while completing degree requirements.

^{2/} Arranged for job before completing degree requirements, or obtained job without looking.

^{3/} Percent not shown where base is less than 50,000.

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Table E. Annual rate of earnings of degree recipients employed full time, by type of degree, occupation, and sex, October 1972

Rate of earnings and sex	All degree recipients					Baccalaureate					All other degrees				
	Total	Professional and technical			All other occupations 1/	Total	Professional and technical			All other occupations 1/	Total	Professional and technical			All other occupations 1/
		Total	Teachers, except college	All other			Total	Teachers, except college	All other			Total	Teachers, except college	All other	
BOTH SEXES															
Total: Number (thousands)-----	611	391	18	211	220	420	235	131	104	185	193	138	51	107	15
Percent-----	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(2/)
Less than \$1,000-----	3.7	4.4	7.3	1.9	8.1	6.9	5.2	7.1	2.9	9.0	3.2	3.2	7.8	1.0	-
\$1,000 to \$1,999-----	3.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	10.9	7.4	3.0	3.1	2.9	13.0	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.9	-
\$2,000 to \$2,999-----	3.4	4.1	3.1	3.4	9.0	6.6	3.5	3.9	2.9	10.7	4.2	5.1	7.8	3.8	-
\$3,000 to \$3,999-----	8.7	7.0	12.4	2.4	11.8	8.8	6.5	10.2	1.9	11.9	8.4	7.7	17.6	2.9	-
\$4,000 to \$4,999-----	12.2	12.4	21.9	4.3	11.8	15.2	17.0	25.2	6.8	13.0	5.8	5.8	13.7	1.9	-
\$5,000 to \$5,999-----	18.1	20.5	28.7	13.5	13.7	22.8	29.6	38.6	18.4	14.1	7.9	7.1	3.9	8.6	-
\$6,000 to \$6,999-----	11.9	11.7	10.1	13.0	12.3	12.3	11.3	8.7	14.6	13.6	11.1	12.2	13.7	11.4	-
\$7,000 to \$7,999-----	11.7	13.3	6.7	19.2	6.6	9.8	12.2	3.1	23.3	6.8	13.7	15.4	15.7	15.2	-
\$8,000 to \$8,999-----	7.0	6.0	1.7	13.5	5.2	5.7	6.1	-	13.6	5.1	10.0	10.9	5.9	13.3	-
\$9,000 to \$9,999-----	7.0	6.3	7.8	13.0	4.7	2.5	3.9	-	8.7	6	16.8	14.7	9.8	17.1	-
\$10,000 to \$10,999-----	4.4	4.7	-	8.7	3.8	5	4	-	1.0	6	12.6	10.9	-	16.2	-
\$11,000 to \$11,999-----	2.1	2.6	6	4.3	1.9	1.5	1.3	-	2.9	1.7	4.2	4.5	2.0	5.7	-
\$12,000 to \$12,999-----	2.1	2.6	6	4.3	1.9	1.5	1.3	-	2.9	1.7	4.2	4.5	2.0	5.7	-
\$13,000 to \$13,999-----	2.1	2.6	6	4.3	1.9	1.5	1.3	-	2.9	1.7	4.2	4.5	2.0	5.7	-
\$14,000 to \$14,999-----	2.1	2.6	6	4.3	1.9	1.5	1.3	-	2.9	1.7	4.2	4.5	2.0	5.7	-
\$15,000 or more-----	2.1	2.6	6	4.3	1.9	1.5	1.3	-	2.9	1.7	4.2	4.5	2.0	5.7	-
Median rate of earnings-----	\$7,632	\$7,920	\$7,024	\$9,450	\$6,880	\$7,221	\$7,490	\$7,014	\$8,967	\$6,413	\$9,538	\$9,416	\$7,500	\$10,143	(2/)
MEN															
Total: Number (thousands)-----	378	221	73	148	157	239	112	42	70	127	139	109	31	78	30
Percent-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(2/)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(2/)	100.0	(2/)
Less than \$1,000-----	5.1	1.7	3.6	2.7	7.2	6.0	3.6	-	4.3	8.2	3.6	3.7	-	1.3	-
\$1,000 to \$1,999-----	4.6	1.8	-	2.7	8.6	6.4	1.8	-	2.9	10.7	1.4	1.9	-	2.6	-
\$2,000 to \$2,999-----	4.1	3.2	4.2	2.7	5.9	4.3	9	-	1.4	7.4	4.3	5.6	-	2.6	-
\$3,000 to \$3,999-----	8.4	6.8	16.7	2.0	10.5	8.2	6.3	-	1.4	9.8	8.7	7.4	-	2.6	-
\$4,000 to \$4,999-----	8.6	8.2	20.8	2.0	9.2	11.6	13.5	-	2.9	9.8	3.6	2.8	-	1.3	-
\$5,000 to \$5,999-----	18.1	19.2	29.2	14.3	17.1	23.2	28.8	-	20.3	18.0	10.1	9.3	-	9.0	-
\$6,000 to \$6,999-----	12.1	11.0	8.3	12.2	13.8	14.2	11.7	-	14.5	16.4	8.7	10.2	-	10.3	-
\$7,000 to \$7,999-----	11.3	13.7	8.3	16.3	7.9	10.7	12.6	-	18.3	9.0	12.3	14.8	-	14.1	-
\$8,000 to \$8,999-----	8.4	9.6	2.8	12.9	6.6	9.0	10.8	-	17.4	7.4	7.2	8.3	-	9.0	-
\$9,000 to \$9,999-----	8.4	10.0	2.8	13.6	5.9	3.4	6.3	-	10.1	8	16.7	13.9	-	16.6	-
\$10,000 to \$10,999-----	6.7	8.2	-	12.2	4.6	4	9	-	1.4	-	17.4	15.7	-	21.8	-
\$11,000 to \$11,999-----	3.8	4.6	1.4	6.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	-	4.3	2.5	5.8	6.5	-	7.7	-
\$12,000 to \$12,999-----	3.8	4.6	1.4	6.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	-	4.3	2.5	5.8	6.5	-	7.7	-
\$13,000 to \$13,999-----	3.8	4.6	1.4	6.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	-	4.3	2.5	5.8	6.5	-	7.7	-
\$14,000 to \$14,999-----	3.8	4.6	1.4	6.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	-	4.3	2.5	5.8	6.5	-	7.7	-
\$15,000 or more-----	3.8	4.6	1.4	6.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	-	4.3	2.5	5.8	6.5	-	7.7	-
Median rate of earnings-----	\$8,073	\$8,642	\$7,088	\$9,688	\$7,500	\$7,574	\$7,900	(2/)	\$9,115	\$7,227	\$9,765	\$9,625	(2/)	\$10,571	(2/)
WOMEN															
Total: Number (thousands)-----	235	172	109	63	63	181	123	89	34	58	54	49	20	29	5
Percent-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(2/)	100.0	100.0	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
Less than \$1,000-----	6.7	5.5	8.6	-	10.2	8.1	6.8	9.4	-	10.9	2.0	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,999-----	7.6	4.2	4.8	3.3	16.9	8.7	4.2	4.7	-	18.2	3.9	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 to \$2,999-----	8.5	5.5	3.7	5.0	16.9	9.8	5.9	5.9	-	18.2	3.9	-	-	-	-
\$3,000 to \$3,999-----	8.9	7.1	9.5	3.3	13.6	9.2	6.8	8.2	-	14.5	7.8	-	-	-	-
\$4,000 to \$4,999-----	17.9	17.6	21.9	10.0	18.6	20.2	20.3	22.4	-	20.0	9.8	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 to \$5,999-----	18.8	23.6	29.3	13.3	5.1	22.5	30.5	36.5	-	5.5	5.9	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 to \$6,999-----	11.6	12.1	11.4	13.3	10.2	10.4	11.0	9.4	-	9.1	15.7	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 to \$7,999-----	10.7	13.3	5.7	26.7	3.4	8.1	11.0	3.5	-	1.8	19.6	-	-	-	-
\$8,000 to \$8,999-----	4.5	5.5	1.0	13.3	1.7	1.2	1.7	-	-	-	15.7	-	-	-	-
\$9,000 to \$9,999-----	4.5	5.5	1.9	11.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	-	-	-	15.7	-	-	-	-
\$10,000 to \$10,999-----	4	-	-	-	1.7	1.6	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-
\$11,000 to \$11,999-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$12,000 to \$12,999-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$13,000 to \$13,999-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$14,000 to \$14,999-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$15,000 or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median rate of earnings-----	\$7,003	\$7,429	\$6,976	\$9,062	\$5,438	\$6,681	\$7,197	\$6,978	(2/)	\$5,188	\$9,100	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)

1/ Includes a small number who did not report occupation.

2/ Percent and median not shown where base is less than 50,000.

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Table F. Annual rate of earnings of degree recipients employed full time 1/ compared with earnings expectations, by sex, earnings, relationship to field of study, method used to find job, and occupation, October 1972

(Percent distribution)

Item	Earnings on job compared with expectations					
	Total Number (thou- sands)	Percent	Substan- tially lower	Somewhat lower	About the same	Substan- tially higher
All degree recipients-----	451	100.0	19.4	24.7	44.1	10.9
SEX						
Men-----	271	100.0	18.1	26.6	43.5	11.1
Women-----	180	100.0	20.6	21.7	45.6	11.1
EARNINGS						
Under \$6,000-----	103	100.0	61.4	19.8	16.8	1.0
\$6,000 to \$7,999-----	156	100.0	8.4	32.5	49.4	9.7
\$8,000 to \$9,999-----	114	100.0	6.2	22.3	57.1	13.4
\$10,000 or more-----	78	100.0	3.9	18.2	53.2	22.1
RELATIONSHIP TO FIELD OF STUDY						
Directly related-----	302	100.0	11.3	22.7	52.7	13.3
Not directly related-----	149	100.0	35.1	27.7	27.7	6.8
Somewhat related-----	71	100.0	23.9	23.9	42.3	8.4
Not related-----	78	100.0	45.5	31.2	14.3	5.2
METHOD USED TO FIND JOB						
Direct application to employer-----	188	100.0	16.7	24.7	47.3	11.3
School placement office or professor-----	85	100.0	10.6	15.3	58.8	15.3
Friends or relatives-----	95	100.0	28.6	25.3	33.0	9.9
All other methods-----	83	100.0	22.2	33.3	34.6	8.6
OCCUPATION						
Teachers, except college-----	134	100.0	13.2	14.0	58.9	14.0
All other professional and technical occupations-----	149	100.0	13.0	24.0	52.1	11.0
Baccalaureates-----	344	100.0	20.1	25.1	43.7	9.9
SEX						
Men-----	194	100.0	17.5	27.3	41.8	12.4
Women-----	150	100.0	23.3	22.0	46.0	7.3
EARNINGS						
Under \$6,000-----	91	100.0	59.6	20.2	18.0	1.1
\$6,000 to \$7,999-----	146	100.0	7.7	30.8	51.0	10.5
\$8,000 to \$9,999-----	77	100.0	3.9	23.7	59.2	11.8
\$10,000 or more-----	30	(2/)	-	-	-	-
RELATIONSHIP TO FIELD OF STUDY						
Directly related-----	211	100.0	9.6	23.0	54.5	12.9
Not directly related-----	133	100.0	36.4	27.3	28.0	5.3
Somewhat related-----	63	100.0	27.0	23.8	42.9	4.8
Not related-----	70	100.0	44.9	30.4	14.5	5.8
METHOD USED TO FIND JOB						
Direct application to employer-----	141	100.0	15.8	25.2	51.1	7.9
School placement office or professor-----	63	100.0	10.9	12.5	59.4	17.2
Friends or relatives-----	77	100.0	31.6	25.0	28.9	10.5
All other methods-----	63	100.0	24.6	37.7	27.9	8.2
OCCUPATION						
Teachers, except college-----	117	100.0	11.6	15.2	59.8	13.4
All other professional and technical occupations-----	82	100.0	14.8	21.0	53.1	11.1

1/ Excludes persons who held job before completing degree.

2/ Percent not shown where base is less than 50,000.

FORM CPS-611
(8-16-72)U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN.
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**NOTICE** - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.**SURVEY OF
RECENT COLLEGE GRADUATES**

Dear

The U.S. Department of Labor has asked the Bureau of the Census to obtain information on the employment problems faced by persons who have recently received college or professional degrees. This information will be of value in planning employment programs dealing with the transition from college to career.

You are asked to answer the questions on the inside of this form and mail the completed form within FIVE DAYS in the enclosed preaddressed envelope. Since this study is based on a scientific sample of the total population, it is important that each person return a completed questionnaire.

Your cooperation in this voluntary survey will be greatly appreciated. The Bureau of the Census treats as confidential all the information you provide, and the results of the survey will be issued only in the form of statistical totals from which no individual can be identified.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



GEORGE H. BROWN
Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosure

CENSUS USE ONLY

a. Interviewer code	b. CC6	c. CC13	d. CC18	e. CC20 1 ☐ W 2 ☐ N 3 ☐ O	f. CC21 1 ☐ M 2 ☐ F	g. FE	h. NR
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1. In what year did you receive your most recent college or professional degree? 1 ☐ After June 1972 2 ☐ January-June 1972 . . . 3 ☐ July-December 1971 . . 4 ☐ Before July 1971 - END QUESTIONS } <i>Go to Q.2</i>	4. In what year did you graduate from high school (or receive an equivalency certificate)? 1 ☐ 1969 2 ☐ 1968 3 ☐ 1967 4 ☐ 1966 5 ☐ 1965 6 ☐ 1964 7 ☐ 1963 8 ☐ 1962 or earlier
2. What degree did you receive at that time? (If more than one, please indicate the highest.) 1 ☐ Bachelor's (any field) 2 ☐ Master's (any field) 3 ☐ Ph.D. (any field) 4 ☐ Medicine (M.D., D.D.S., D.V.M., etc.) 5 ☐ Law (L.L.B. or J.D.) 6 ☐ Other - <i>Specify</i> ➔ _____ _____	Questions 5-8 will provide data concerning the current supply of persons qualified as teachers. Please answer these questions regardless of whether you are teaching at this time.
3. What was your major field of study? (Mark only one) 01 ☐ Agriculture or forestry 02 ☐ Biological sciences 03 ☐ Business or commerce 04 ☐ Education 05 ☐ Engineering 06 ☐ English or journalism 07 ☐ Other humanities (fine and applied arts, foreign languages, philosophy, religion, etc.) 08 ☐ Health and medical professions 09 ☐ Law 10 ☐ Mathematics or statistics 11 ☐ Physical or earth sciences 12 ☐ Social sciences (psychology, history, public administration, political science, economics, sociology, etc.) 13 ☐ Other - <i>Specify</i> ➔ _____ _____	5. During 1972, did you apply for a job as an elementary or secondary school teacher in a public or private school? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
6. Do you have any kind of teaching certificate or license for any level below college? 1 ☐ Yes, elementary school 2 ☐ Yes, secondary school 3 ☐ Yes, elementary and secondary 4 ☐ Yes, other - <i>Specify</i> ➔ } <i>Skip to Q.9</i> _____ 5 ☐ No - <i>Go to Q.7</i>	7. Have you applied for a teaching certificate or license? 1 ☐ Yes - <i>Skip to Q.9</i> 2 ☐ No - <i>Go to Q.8</i>
8. As far as you know, did you take all the courses required to make you eligible for a teaching certificate either in the state in which you received your latest degree or in some other state? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know	

9. Are you enrolled in a college or university at this time? 1 ☐ Yes, full time } Go to Q.10 2 ☐ Yes, part time } 3 ☐ No - Skip to Q.11	14. We would like to find out about the job you held during the week of October 8-14, regardless of whether you still hold that job.
10. Are you working toward another degree? 1 ☐ Yes, Master's 2 ☐ Yes, Ph.D. 3 ☐ Yes, other - Specify <u>7</u> 4 ☐ No	a. For whom did you work? (Name of company, business, organization, or other employer) b. What kind of business or industry was this? (For example: accounting firm, public school, TV manufacturer) c. What kind of work were you doing? (For example: accountant, high school teacher, electrical engineer)
11. Do you now live in the same state as the one in which you received your latest degree? 1 ☐ Yes - Skip to Q.13 2 ☐ No - Go to Q.12	d. What were your major activities or duties on this job? (For example: auditing firm's books, math teacher, designing wiring circuits) e. Were you - 1 ☐ An employee of a private business for wages, salary, or commission? 2 ☐ Self-employed in own business? 3 ☐ A Federal government employee? 4 ☐ A State government employee? 5 ☐ A local government employee? 6 ☐ Unpaid worker in family business? f. Did you usually work 35 hours or more a week at this job? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
12. What is the MAIN reason that you are living in a different state? (Mark only one) 01 ☐ To return to my home state 02 ☐ To take a job 03 ☐ To look for a job 04 ☐ Marriage (husband or wife lived here) 05 ☐ Parents moved here 06 ☐ Liked location because of climate, cultural activities, etc. 07 ☐ To go to school here 08 ☐ Husband (or wife) took job here 09 ☐ Other - Specify <u>7</u>	g. Were you working at this job at the time you completed requirements for your latest degree? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
13. Were you working, or did you have a job from which you were temporarily absent, during the week of October 8-14? 1 ☐ Yes - Go to Q.14 2 ☐ No - Skip to Q.27 (Page 6)	

15. Please check below whether the job you described in item 14 is that of elementary or secondary school teacher in either a public or private school. 1 ☐ Yes — Skip to Q.17 2 ☐ No — Go to Q.16	19. What was the MAIN reason you took a job not directly related to your field? (Mark only one) 1 ☐ Could not find a job in my field 2 ☐ Better pay than a job in my field 3 ☐ Better opportunity for advancement than in my field 4 ☐ To see if I liked this kind of work 5 ☐ Opportunity to help people or be useful to society 6 ☐ Did not want to work in my field 7 ☐ Wanted to work in manual occupation 8 ☐ Other — Specify ☒ _____
16. In addition to the job you described in item 14, did you work for pay at a second job as a teacher in a public or private elementary or secondary school during the week of October 8–14? 1 ☐ Yes — Go to Q.17 2 ☐ No — Skip to Q.18	20. Which statement best describes how you regarded that job at the time you accepted it? (Mark only one) 1 ☐ Temporary job until a better one could be found 2 ☐ Temporary job while waiting to report to a new job 3 ☐ Temporary job to earn money to do something else, e.g., travel, school, have free time, or some other purpose 4 ☐ Job to earn money while I decided what kind of work I wanted 5 ☐ Job with possible career potential 6 ☐ Job with definite career potential 7 ☐ Other — Specify ☒ _____
17. Is this the first school year in which you have taught in a public or private elementary or secondary school? (Do not include practice teaching.) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	NOTE: Items 18–24 below refer to the job which you described in item 14.
18. We would like to know whether your work on the job you held the week of October 8–14 was related to your major field of study and how much of your training you used. (Please mark one box below) Directly related 1 ☐ I used much of my training 2 ☐ I used some of my training } Skip to Q.20 Somewhat related 3 ☐ I used some of my training 4 ☐ I used little or none of my training } Go to Q.19 Not related at all 5 ☐ I used some of my training 6 ☐ I used little or none of my training	

21. When you started on that job, what was your **ANNUAL RATE** of earnings before deductions?

- 01 ☐ Under \$3,000
- 02 ☐ \$3,000–\$3,999
- 03 ☐ 4,000– 4,999
- 04 ☐ 5,000– 5,999
- 05 ☐ 6,000– 6,999
- 06 ☐ 7,000– 7,999
- 07 ☐ 8,000– 8,999
- 08 ☐ 9,000– 9,999
- 09 ☐ 10,000–10,999
- 10 ☐ 11,000–12,999
- 11 ☐ 13,000–14,999
- 12 ☐ 15,000 or more

22. How did these earnings compare with the earnings you **EXPECTED** when you received your latest degree?

(If you marked "Yes" in Q. 14g, mark the first category and end questions.)

- 1 ☐ Worked at this job while completing requirements for degree – **END QUESTIONS**
- 2 ☐ Substantially lower
- 3 ☐ Somewhat lower
- 4 ☐ About the same
- 5 ☐ Somewhat higher
- 6 ☐ Substantially higher

23. After completing requirements for your degree, how long did you look for work before obtaining that job?

- 1 ☐ Obtained job before completing requirements
- 2 ☐ Obtained job without looking
- 3 ☐ Less than 2 weeks
- 4 ☐ 2–4 weeks
- 5 ☐ 5–9 weeks
- 6 ☐ 10–14 weeks
- 7 ☐ 15–26 weeks
- 8 ☐ 27 weeks or more

24a. What are **ALL** the methods you used to look for work since completing requirements for your degree? (If you started looking for a post-degree job before getting your degree, include those methods.) (Mark all that apply)

- 01 ☐ School placement office, campus recruiting, or professor
- 02 ☐ Professional periodicals or organizations
- 03 ☐ Civil Service application
- 04 ☐ Public employment service
- 05 ☐ Private employment agency
- 06 ☐ Newspaper advertisement
- 07 ☐ Direct application to employers
- 08 ☐ Friends or relatives
- 09 ☐ Other – Specify

24b. Which **ONE** of the methods you marked in Q. 24a was most useful in obtaining the job you held the week of October 8–14? (Enter the two-digit code number from the left of the appropriate method.)

Code

25. Since you received your latest degree, have you turned down any job offers?

- 1 ☐ Yes – Go to Q. 26
- 2 ☐ No – **END QUESTIONS**

26. What was the MAIN reason you turned down a job? (If more than one offer, refer to the latest.) 1 ☐ Not related to field of study 2 ☐ Did not like kind of work 3 ☐ Low pay 4 ☐ Location unsatisfactory 5 ☐ Hours unsatisfactory 6 ☐ Other working conditions unsatisfactory 7 ☐ Other - Specify <u> </u> _____ END QUESTIONS	30. Were you looking for a full-time or a part-time job? 1 ☐ Full-time (35 hours or more per week) 2 ☐ Part-time (under 35 hours)
27. Did you look for work at any time during the four weeks ending October 14? 1 ☐ Yes - Go to Q. 28 2 ☐ No - Skip to Q. 37 (Page 7)	31. What was the lowest ANNUAL RATE of pay you were willing to accept at that time? 01 ☐ Under \$3,000 02 ☐ \$3,000-\$3,999 03 ☐ 4,000- 4,999 04 ☐ 5,000- 5,999 05 ☐ 6,000- 6,999 06 ☐ 7,000- 7,999 07 ☐ 8,000- 8,999 08 ☐ 9,000- 9,999 09 ☐ 10,000-10,999 10 ☐ 11,000-12,999 11 ☐ 13,000-14,999 12 ☐ 15,000 or more
28. How long had you been looking for work as of October 14? 1 ☐ Less than 2 weeks } Skip to Q. 30 2 ☐ 2-4 weeks } 3 ☐ 5-9 weeks } 4 ☐ 10-14 weeks } Go to Q. 29 5 ☐ 15-26 weeks } 6 ☐ 27 weeks or more }	32. What methods did you use to look for a job? (Mark all that apply) 01 ☐ School placement office, campus recruiting, or professor 02 ☐ Professional periodicals or organizations 03 ☐ Civil Service application 04 ☐ Public employment service 05 ☐ Private employment agency 06 ☐ Newspaper advertisement 07 ☐ Direct application to employers 08 ☐ Friends or relatives 09 ☐ Other - Specify <u> </u> _____
29. What was the MAIN reason you were not able to find a job? (Mark only one) 1 ☐ Available jobs not related to field of study 2 ☐ Low pay in available jobs 3 ☐ No jobs available 4 ☐ Unsatisfactory working conditions, location, etc. 5 ☐ Did not like kind of work available 6 ☐ Other - Specify <u> </u> _____	33. Were you looking ONLY for work related to your major field of study? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

34. Would you have been willing to move to another city or community to get a job? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	37. What was the MAIN reason you were not working or looking for work during the week of October 8-14? (Mark only one) 01 ☐ Family responsibilities (including pregnancy)
35. While you were looking for work prior to October 14, did you turn down any job offers? 1 ☐ Yes - Go to Q.36 2 ☐ No - END QUESTIONS	02 ☐ Going to school 03 ☐ Ill or disabled 04 ☐ Could not arrange child care
36. What was the MAIN reason you turned down a job? (If more than one offer, refer to the latest.) 1 ☐ Not related to field of study 2 ☐ Did not like kind of work 3 ☐ Low pay 4 ☐ Location unsatisfactory 5 ☐ Hours unsatisfactory 6 ☐ Other working conditions unsatisfactory 7 ☐ Other - Specify ☒ _____ END QUESTIONS	05 ☐ Could not find kind of work I wanted 06 ☐ Could not find any job 07 ☐ Waiting to enter Armed Forces 08 ☐ Did not want to work 09 ☐ Other - Specify ☒ _____ _____ END QUESTIONS

This completes the questionnaire. Please put the form in the preaddressed envelope provided and mail to us. Thank you for your cooperation.